IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph at page 9, line 21, as follows:

In addition, a preferred partially threaded shaft peg 108 is shown best in Figs. 6 and 13. Peg 108 includes a head portion ~~200~~ 300 with preferably a single helical machine thread ~~202~~ 302 of a first pitch and a shaft ~~204~~ 304 portion having one or more threads ~~206~~ 306 of a larger second pitch. (The head portion of non-threaded shaft pegs 106 also preferably includes a single helical thread.) The threads ~~206~~ 306 preferably extend along a distal portion ~~208~~ 308 of the shaft ~~204~~ 304, and most preferably where such distal portion comprises approximately one-half the length of the shaft. Alternatively, or in addition, one or more pegs may be used where the threads extend along substantially the entirety, or the entirety, or the length of the shaft.

Please amend the paragraph at page 11, line 1, as follows:

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, according to one preferred aspect of the plate 102, the head portion 118 includes a first set of threaded preferably cylindrical peg holes 134 (for placement of pegs 106 and/or 108 therein) and a second set of threaded preferably cylindrical peg holes 138 (for placement of pegs 106 and/or 108 therein). Referring to Fig. 14, the peg holes 134, 138 optionally have double lead internal threads ~~210~~ 310, ~~212~~ 312, with entries to these threads located 180° apart. Each of the threads ~~210~~ 310, ~~212~~ 312 is adapted to mate securely with the thread ~~202~~ 302 on a peg head ~~200~~ 300, however thread ~~202~~ 302 can only mate with one of the threads ~~210~~ 310, ~~212~~ 312 at any one time. The depth of each of the double lead internal threads ~~210~~ 310, ~~212~~ 312 is preferably substantially less than the depth of thread ~~202~~ 302 on peg head ~~200~~ 300, and most preferably approximately one half such depth. The double lead threads ~~210~~ 310, ~~212~~ 312 facilitate alignment and entry of the peg head thread ~~202~~ 302 into a thread of the peg hole, as the peg will require rotation by at most 180° in a single rotational direction before

thread engagement. Furthermore, in distinction from a conical head and hole, the cylindrical double lead thread hole does not compromise the secure interlock attained from full travel of the thread ~~202~~ 302 of the peg head ~~200~~ 300 through the cylindrical peg hole 134, 138 through, e.g., 900°. Moreover, the double lead threads reduce cross-threading by fifty percent, whether a single lead thread or a double-lead thread peg is used.

Please amend the paragraph at page 15, line 1 as follows:

The plate may be used in at least two different applications: fracture fixation and correction of a metaphyseal deformity. In either application, an incision is first made over the distal radius, and the pronator quadratus is reflected from its radial insertion exposing the entire distal radius ulnarly to the distal radioulnar joint. For fracture fixation, the surgeon reduces the fracture and aligns the plate 102 thereover. The surgeon then drills preferably two K-wires 110 through respective body alignment holes 150, and preferably a plurality of K-wires through selected proximal head alignment holes 152 at the location at which the surgeon believes the pegs 106, 108 should be placed based on anatomical landmarks and/or fluoroscopic guidance. The K-wires temporarily fix the orientation of the plate to the distal fragment. While the fixation is temporary, it is relatively secure in view of the fact that the body alignment holes 150, proximal head alignment holes 152, and K-wires 110 therethrough are angled in different orientations relative to the lower surface of the plate. Once the alignment is so fixed, the fracture is examined, e.g., under fluoroscopy, to determine whether the K-wires 110 are properly aligned relative to the articular surface. As the axes of the proximal head alignment holes 152 correspond to axes of the adjacent peg holes 134, the fluoroscopically viewed K-wires 110 provide an indication as to whether the pegs 106, 108 will be properly oriented. If the placement is correct, the K-wires 110 maintain the position of the plate 102 over the fracture while holes in

the bone are drilled through the screw holes 124, 125, 126, 127 for the screws 104 and peg holes 134, 138 for pegs 106, 108, with confidence that the locations and orientation of the screws and pegs inserted therein are anatomically appropriate. In addition, where pegs 108 are used, due to the difference in pitch between the head threads ~~202~~ 302 and shaft threads ~~206~~ 306, slight compression of a distally or dorsally displaced fragment toward a proximal fragment or bone (e.g., 1.5 mm of travel) is effected even though the head ~~200~~ 300 will lock relative to the head 118 of the plate 100. Once the screws 104 and pegs 106, 108 have secured the plate to the bone, the K-wires are preferably removed.

Please amend the paragraph at page 17, line 1 as follows:

The method particularly facilitates stabilization of a metaphyseal fracture which may include a smaller distal bone fragment spaced apart from a larger proximal fragment. The insertion of one or more threaded pegs 108 (preferably in conjunction with several non-threaded pegs 106) in which the threads on the shaft ~~206~~ 306 have a pitch greater than the threads ~~202~~ 302 on the head ~~200~~ 300 causes a limited amount of compression of the smaller distal bone fragment toward the larger proximal bone fragment, and thus toward the plate.